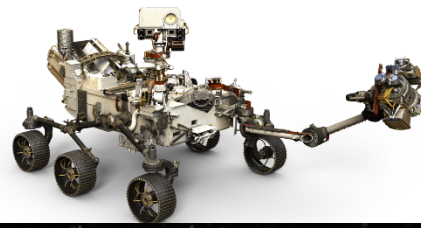
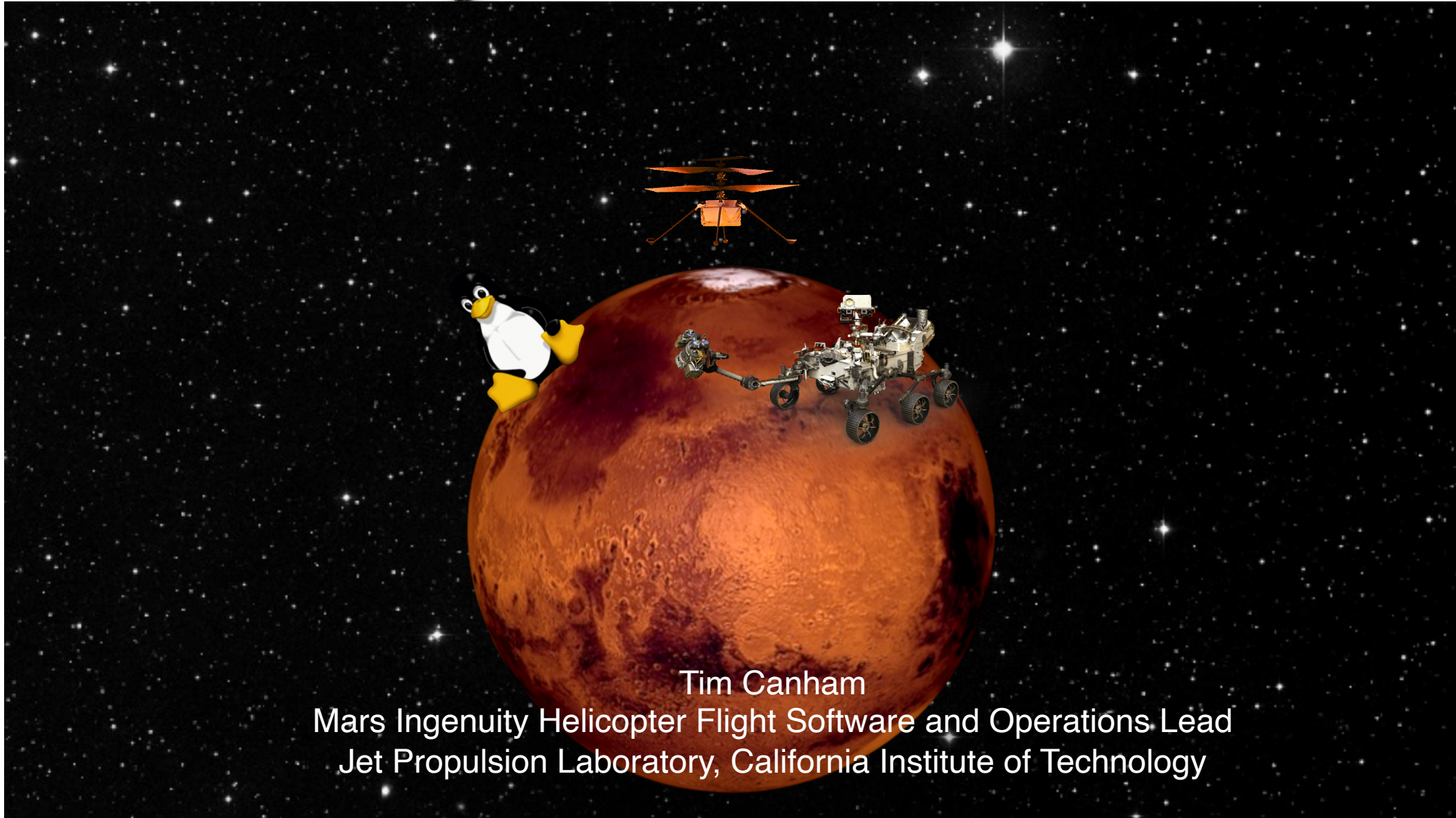




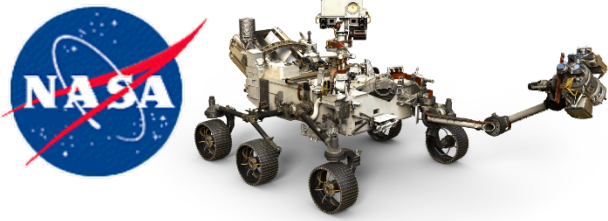
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology



Linux on Mars

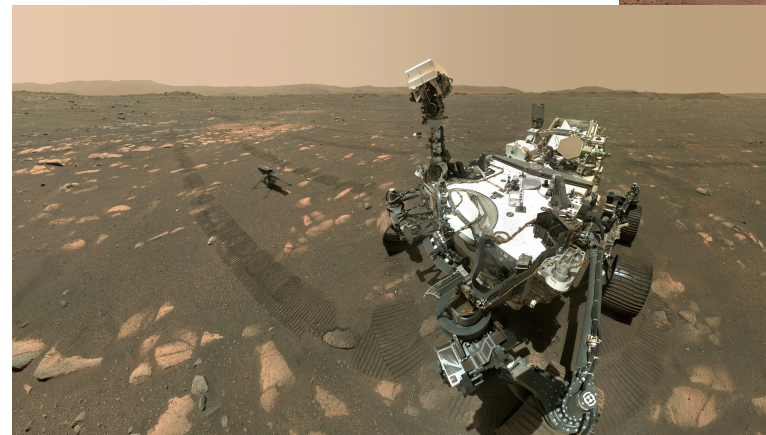
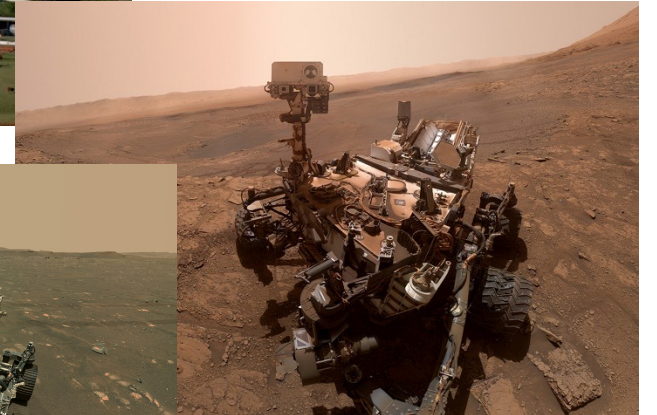
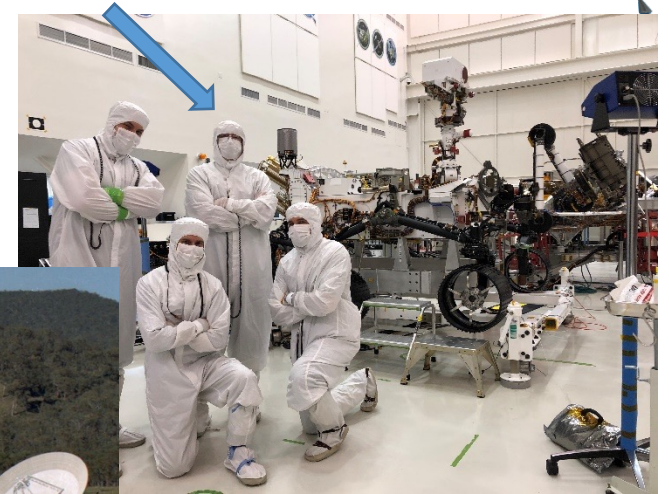
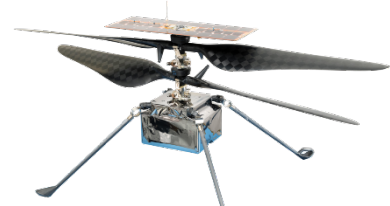


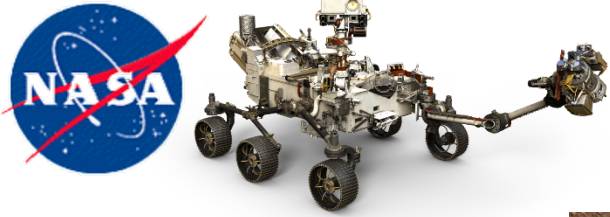
Tim Canham
Mars Ingenuity Helicopter Flight Software and Operations Lead
Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology



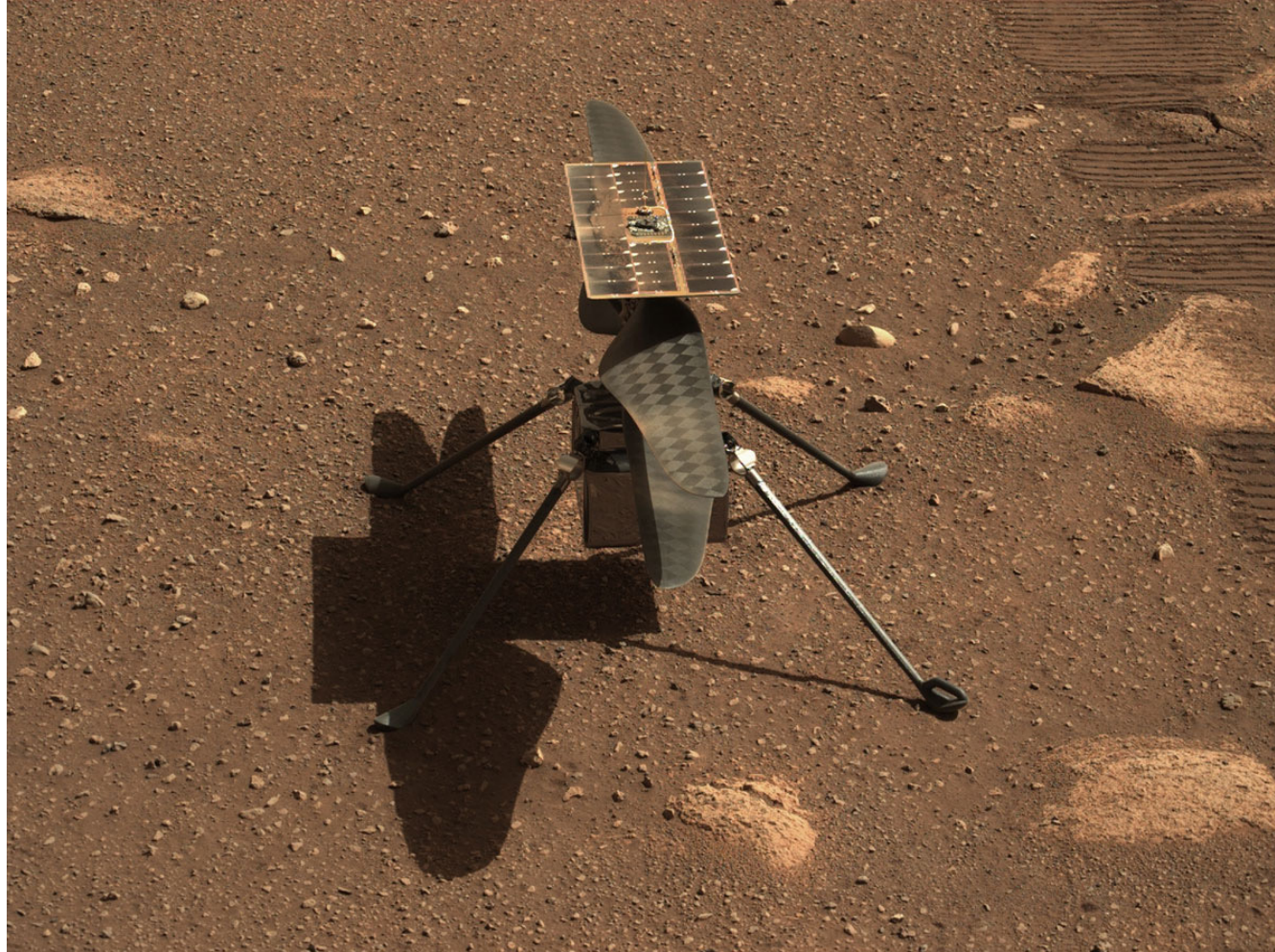
Who I am

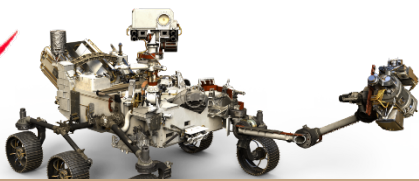
- Senior Software Engineer at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory
- Projects
 - Deep Space Network
 - Cassini
 - Curiosity
 - Ingenuity
 - FSW lead
 - Operations lead
- Architect of F Prime
- Helped advance Linux at JPL





Ingenuity Mars Helicopter

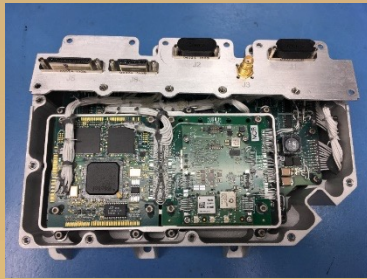




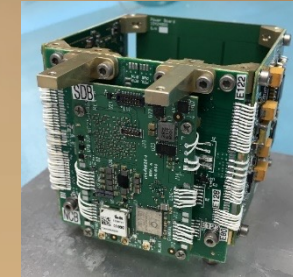
Mars Helicopter System



Base Station
Instrument Payload



"Ginny"

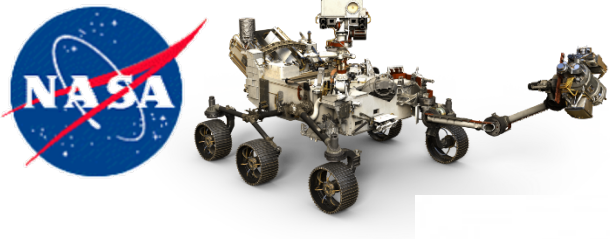


Helicopter
Electronics

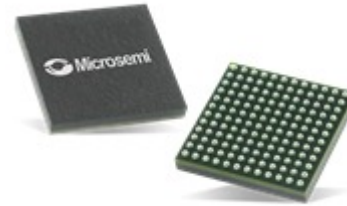
Zigbee Radio

"Percy"





Mars Helicopter Block Diagram



Sony IMX214 13MP Color



MIPI

Omnivision OV7251 B&W



Zigby
Radio

UART
460Kb

Qualcomm Snapdragon
801
4 core, 2.2GHz
2GB RAM,
32 GB eMMC
(Linux)

SPI

5MHz

GPIOs

UART
920Kb

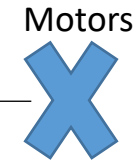
MicroSemi ProASIC
3L FPGA

SPI
8MHz

GPIOs

TI TMS570LC4357 MCU
350MHz, 4MB flash,
512KB RAM
(Bare Metal)

SPI
500 KHz

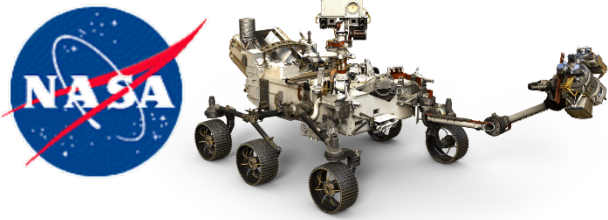


Motors

I2C

SPI
8MHz

Garmin Lidar Lite LRF

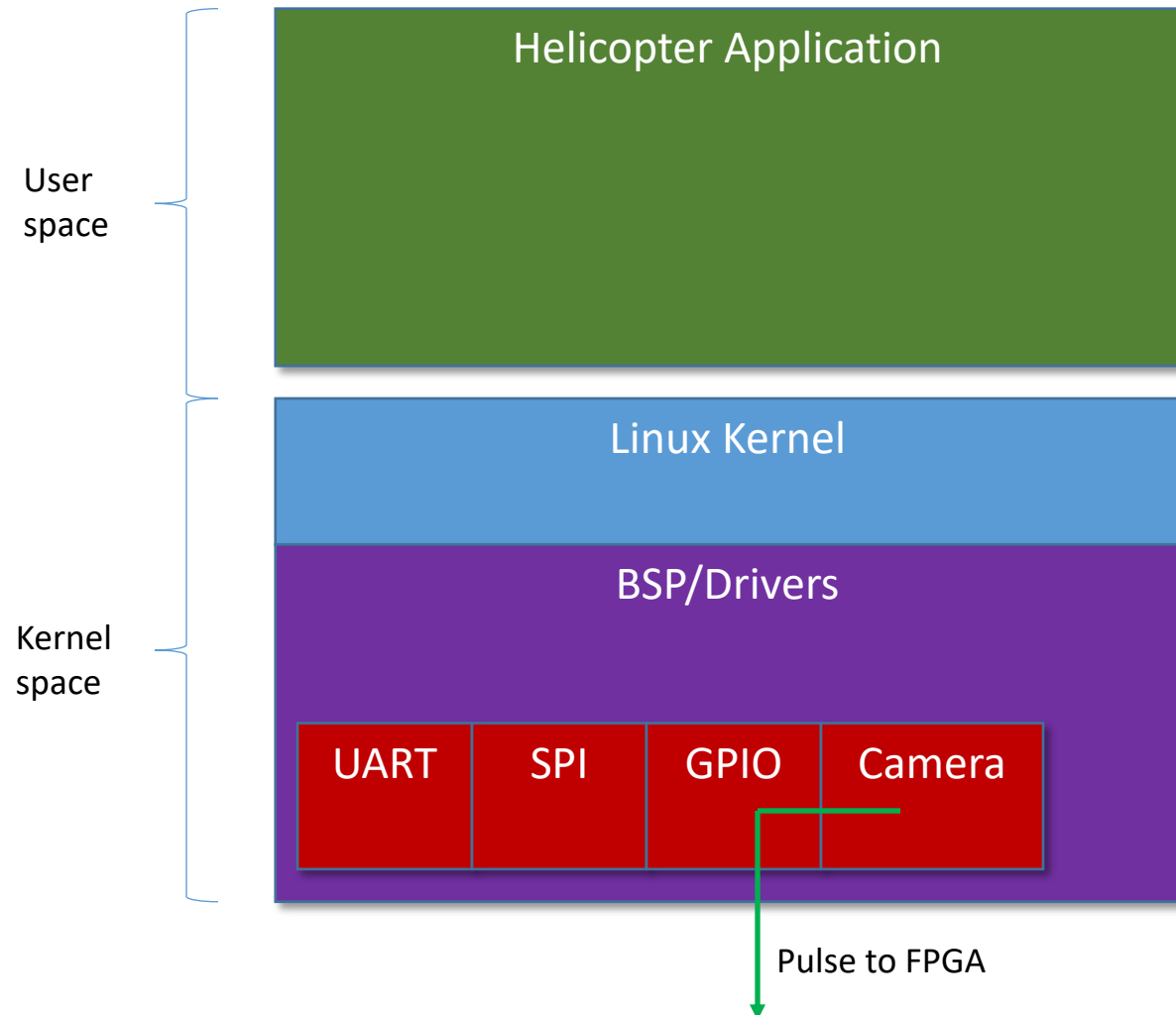


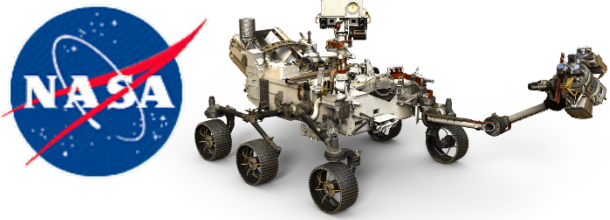
Mars Helicopter Operating System and Software



- Linux

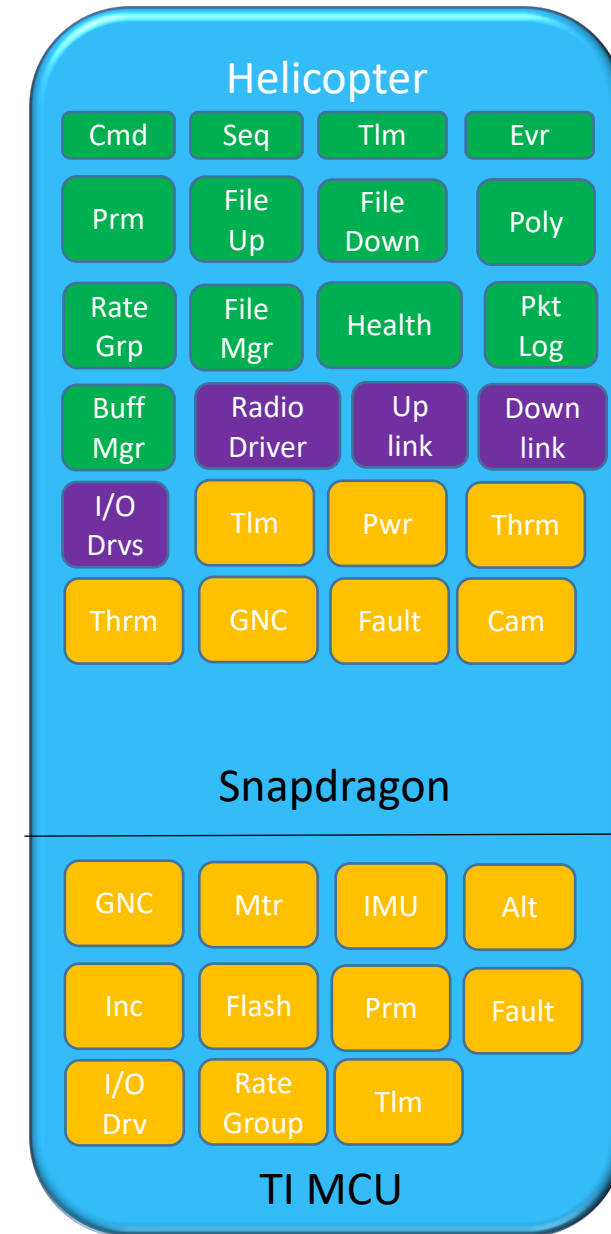
- Linaro 3.4.0
- Linux/Android hybrid
- PREEMPT patch (No RT patch!)
- BSP provided by Qualcomm/Intrinsyc
- Camera drivers included with BSP
 - Modified to “pulse” camera interface with FPGA to time-stamp images
- Linux kernel driver interface for I/O in BSP
- Helicopter application is fully userspace
 - Runs as root

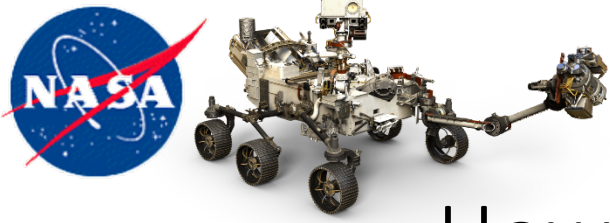




Helicopter Application

- Uses F Prime open-source flight software framework
 - <https://github.com/nasa/fprime>
- Tinker-toy style component architecture
- Inherits code from previous JPL missions
- Shares code internally
- Broadcasts real-time data via radio and stores higher rate telemetry to file after each flight
- 6 redundant copies with checksums started by upstart scripts

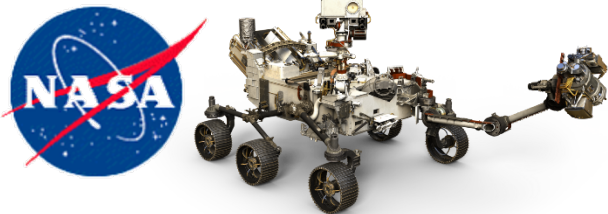




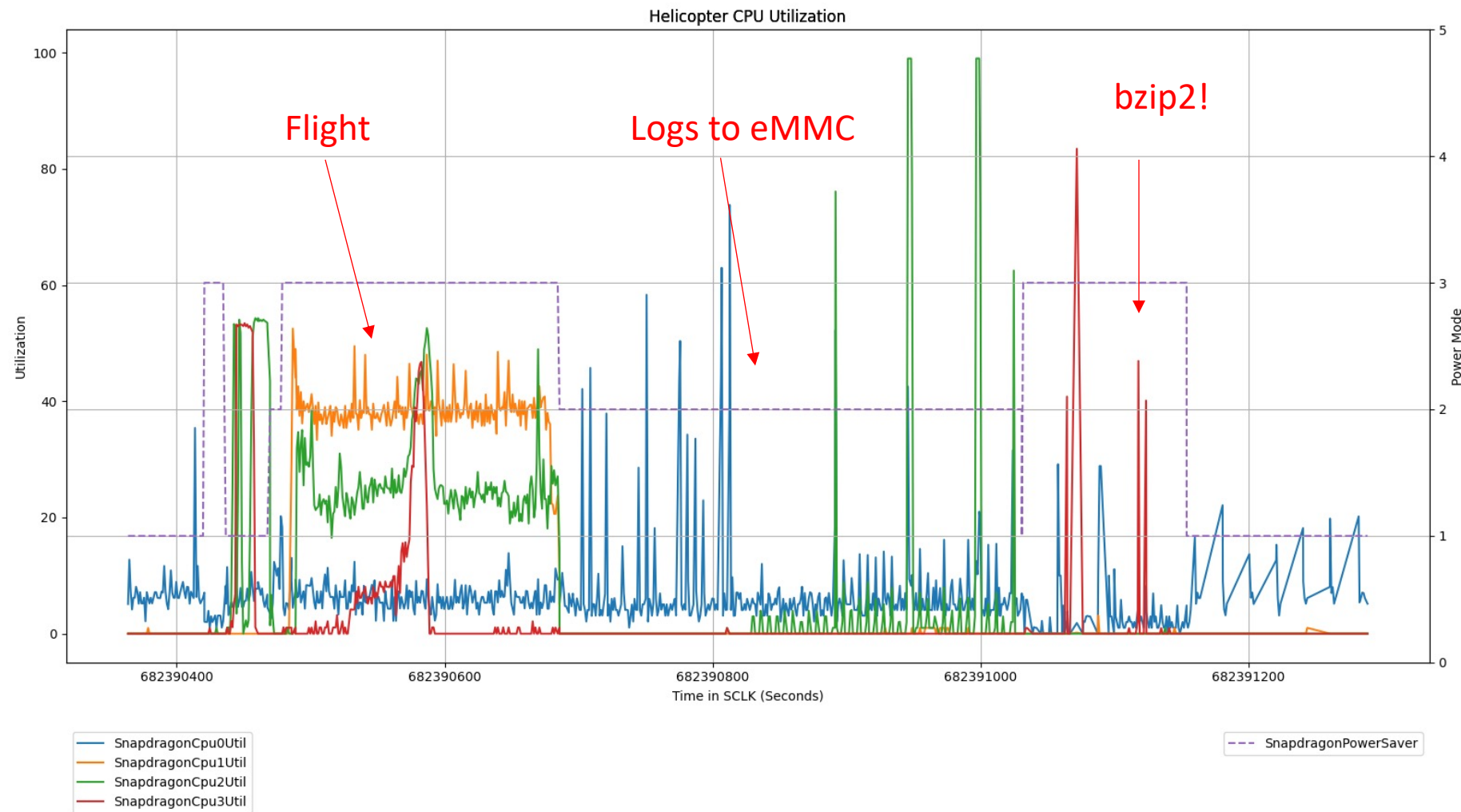
How do we use Linux besides the application?

- We have a command to invoke arbitrary commands on the Linux command line.
 - Uses `stdlib system()` API call
- We have used it to:
 - Compress log files (`bzip2`)
 - Checksum files (`md5sum`)
 - List files (`ls`)
 - Remove older files (`rm`)
 - Run bash shell for various cleanup tasks
- Use “`taskset -c`” to select which core to use

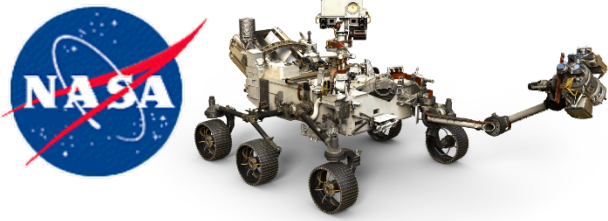




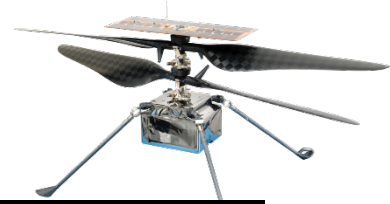
How busy is the system?



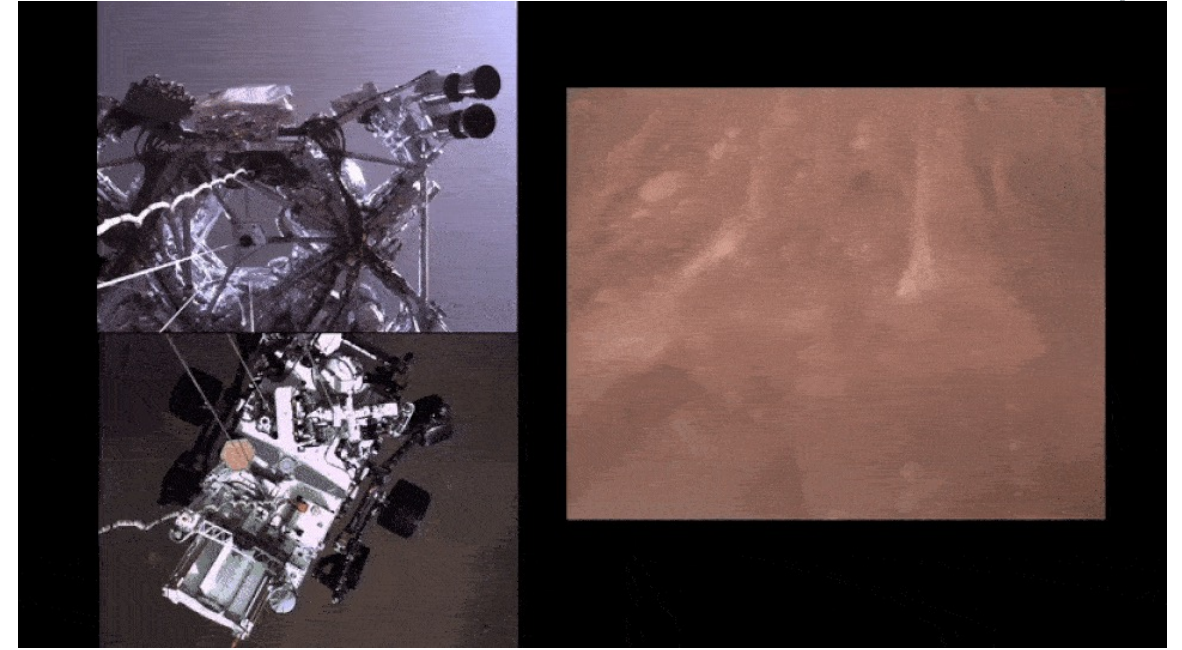
- Core 0
 - Data handling and logging
 - Telecom
 - Device I/O
- Core 1
 - Cameras
- Core 2
 - Visual processing
 - Image logging
 - Data routing to MCU
- Core 3
 - Guidance/Navigation processing



Perseverance Rover EDL Cameras



- Perseverance Rover also had Linux-based landing camera system
 - Not involved in guidance, just recorded landing
- Ruggedized Intel Atom PC
 - More like a conventional PC
- USB cameras
 - USB cabling with hubs throughout vehicle
 - FTDI to rover interface UART
- Linux x86 kernel 4.15.7
- Used much open-source including ffmpeg and Python



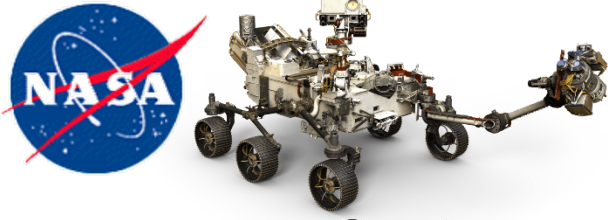
Computer



USB Hub



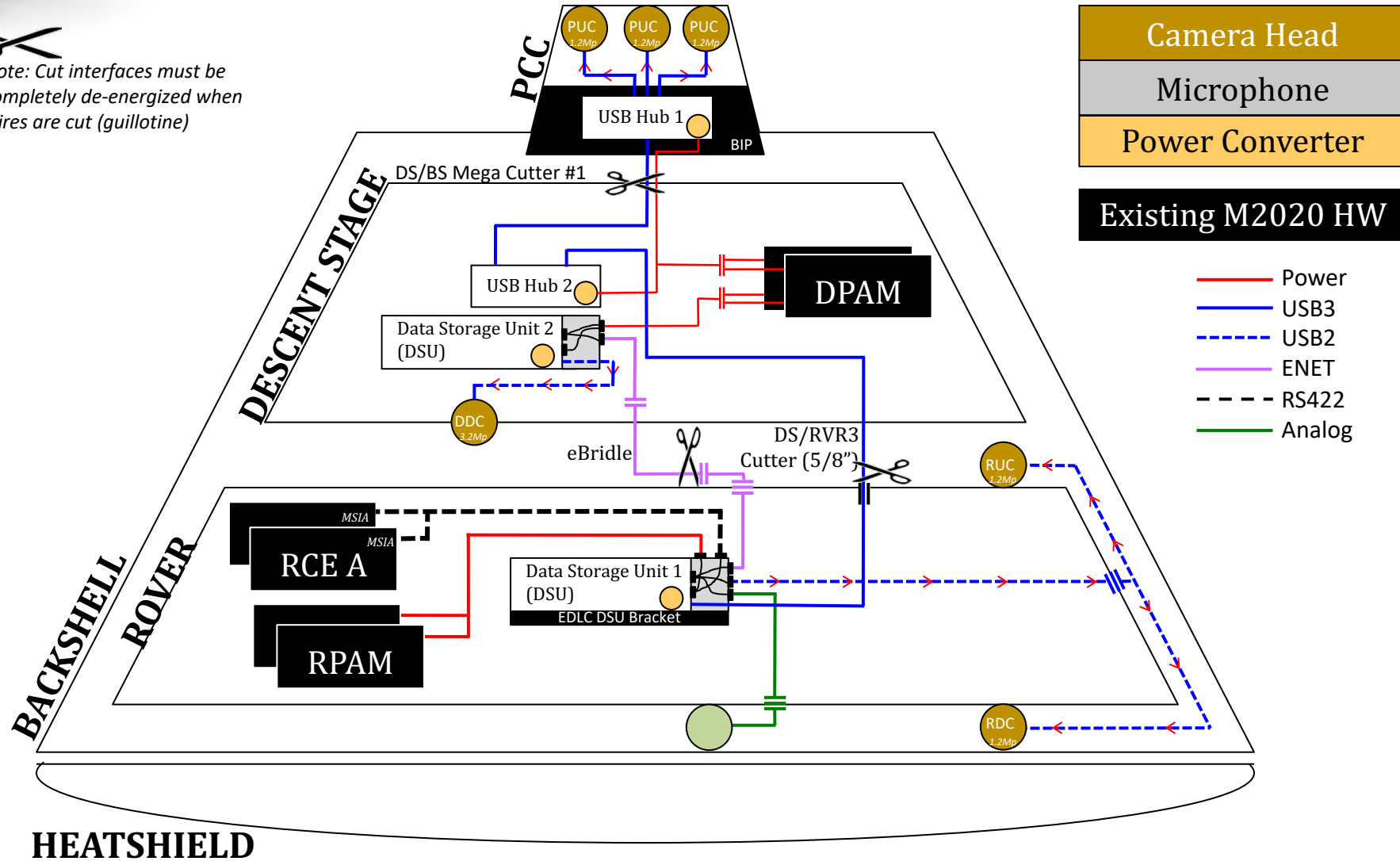
USB Cameras

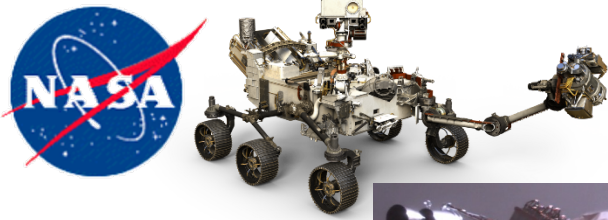


EDL Camera Functional Block Diagram

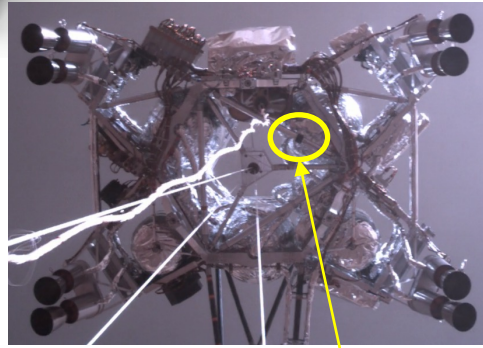
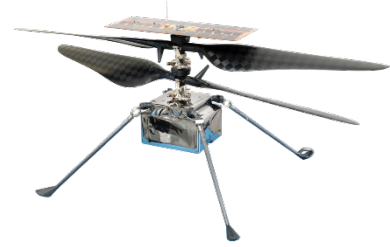


Note: Cut interfaces must be completely de-energized when wires are cut (guillotine)

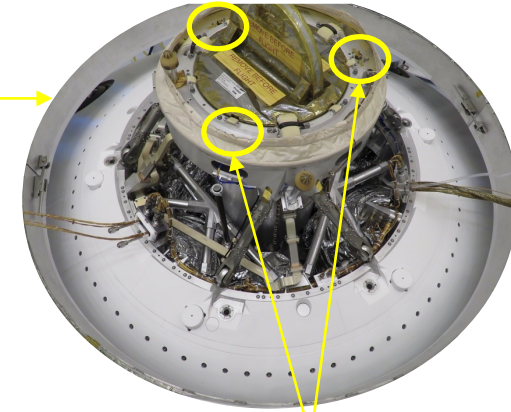
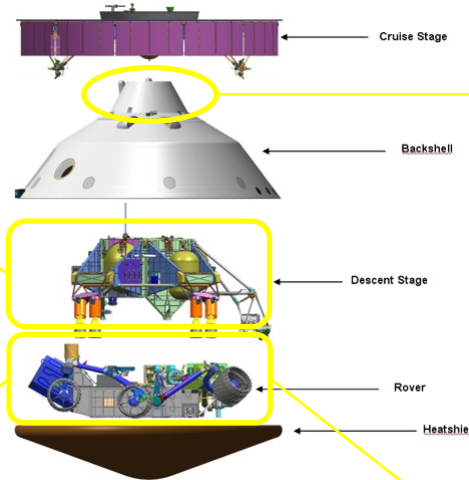




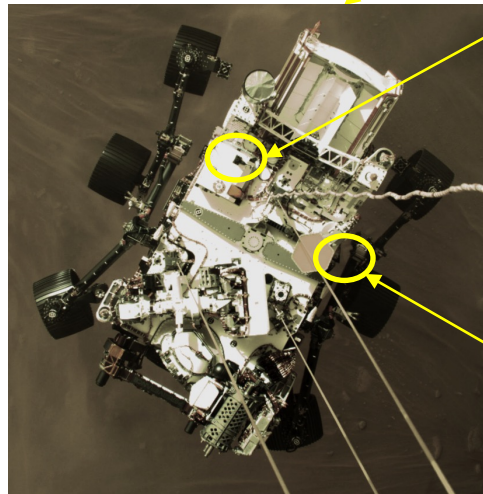
EDLCAM Sensors



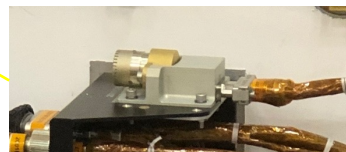
Descent
Stage
Downlook
Camera
(DDC)



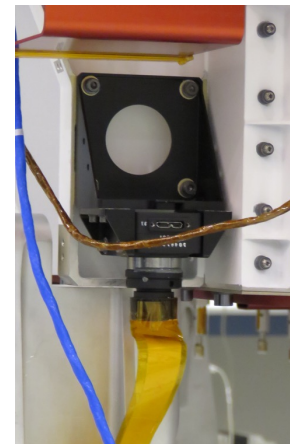
Parachute
Uplink
Cameras
(PUC x3)



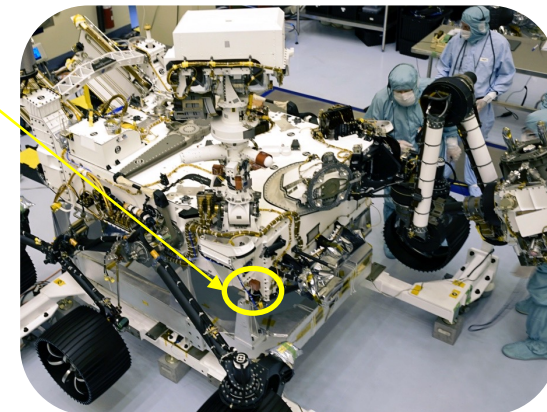
Rover Uplink Camera
(RDC)

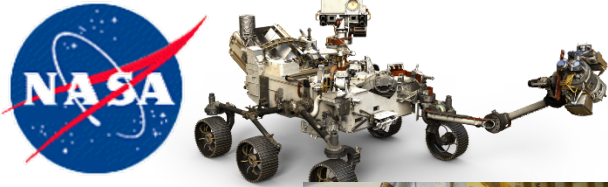


Microphone Capsule

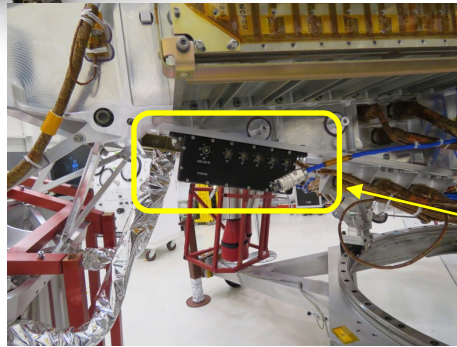


Rover Downlook
Camera (RDC)

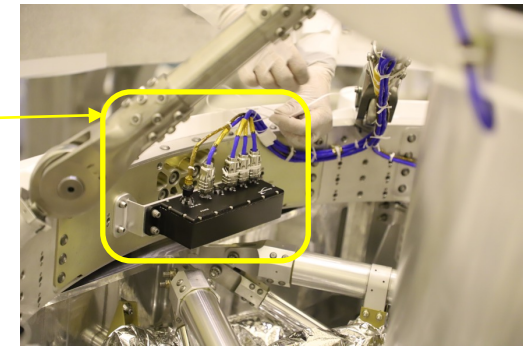
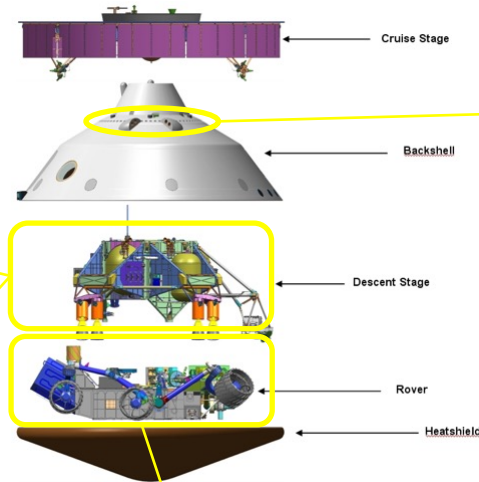




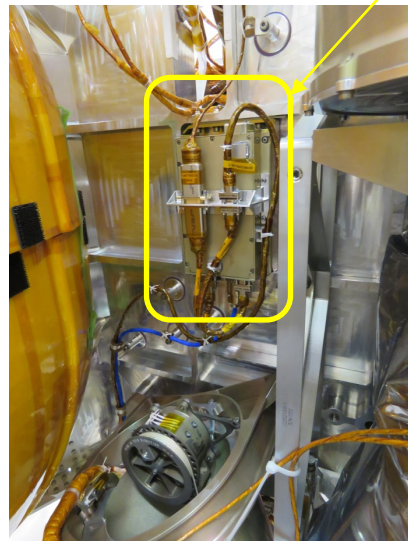
EDLCAM Support Hardware



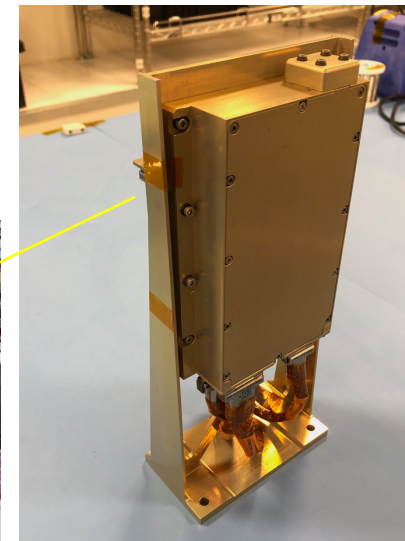
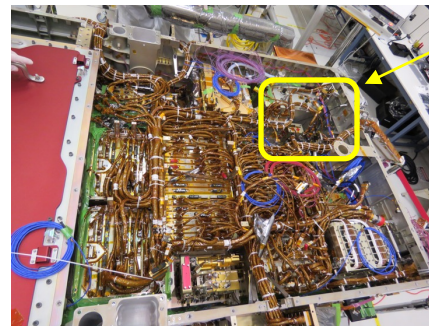
**Descent Stage
Mounted USB Hub**



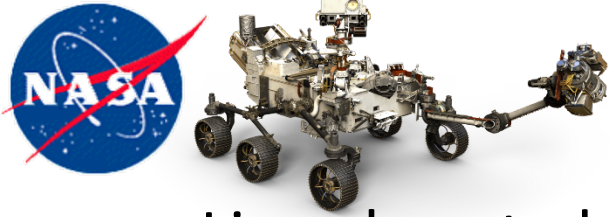
Backshell Mounted USB Hub



**Descent Stage Data
Storage Unit**



Rover Data Storage Unit



Conclusions



- Linux boosted our ability to develop quickly
 - We had standard I/O drivers
 - Manufacturer BSP was available
 - Shell/adb interface made testing much easier
 - COTS facilities like Wi-Fi, USB and standard I/O made test support equipment *much* easier
 - Allowed early prototyping on other platforms like Raspberry Pi
- Linux did very well, as long as you were aware of its limitations
 - Not real time, so built in robustness to slips
 - RT patch probably would have been better, but not available on our kernel
 - Avoid file I/O during performance critical times
 - Build in file-system level protections (ex. read-only partitions for software/Linux executables)
- Future of Linux in space exploration is rosy!